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SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 47/160 of 18 December 1992 on emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia, the General Assembly, inter alia:

> "3. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to extend emergency assistance to Somalia, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General and the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance endorsed at the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia held at Geneva on 12 and 13 October 1992;
>
> "10. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the United Nations Environment Programme, to continue to implement their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence, within the framework of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, on the most urgent basis, in order to alleviate the suffering of the affected population in all parts of Somalia;
>
> "11. Appeals to all parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that will lead to the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also facilitate relief and rehabilitation efforts;
>
> "12. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian assistance for Somalia;
>
> "13. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;
>
> "14. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session."

The present report is submitted pursuant to the above request of the General Assembly.

Report to the Economic and Social Council

2. As requested by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council was apprised, at its regular session of 1993, of progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/160. The oral report, delivered by the

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, highlighted the generous response of the international community to the 100-day Action Programme, which covered relief requirements. At the same time, the Council was informed that there remained a substantial shortfall in funds for the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme. With large parts of the country enjoying much greater security, donors were urged to contribute additional funds so that the proposed rehabilitation projects could be implemented effectively. Their timely implementation would be expected to complement efforts to establish peace and security in all parts of Somalia.

II. BACKGROUND

3. The protracted civil war has left Somalia's political, economic and social structures in ruins. By the latter half of 1992, minimal requirements for sustaining life were non-existent. Food, water and shelter were lacking. Five million Somalis were directly affected by the impact of the war. Just under 3 million people became either refugees or internally displaced persons. Delivery of social services had decreased to minimal levels. One third of the country's physical infrastructure had been either destroyed or was not operational. Two and a half million Somalis were in desperate need of the most basic nutritional and medical services. One and one-half million were in danger of imminent death from famine and disease. It is estimated that over 300,000 people died from starvation or as a result of the conflict during 1992 alone.

III. THE 100-DAY ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ACCELERATED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOMALIA

4. The United Nations had launched the 100-day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in October 1992. The Programme was subsequently extended to the end of March 1993. The response to the Programme by the international community was prompt and generous. A total of US$ 74 million, representing 90 per cent of requirements, was contributed by donors and channelled through United Nations organizations. The United Nations and the international community were ready and had built up the capacity to provide great quantities of relief supplies. However, that capacity was seriously compromised by widespread looting, extortion and large-scale diversion of relief aid.

5. The Second Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia took place at Addis Ababa from 3 to 5 December 1992. The meeting provided an opportunity to review the relief programme and the obstacles encountered and to examine how to go forward in the face of the security problems that plagued humanitarian efforts. Discussions went beyond the scope of the programme itself, with participants emphasizing the need to gradually move from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

6. One of the most important features of the meeting was the participation of Somali political and community leaders, non-governmental organizations and women's organizations. In addition to Somali representatives, Governments, United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Horn of

Africa Committee, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference also participated in the meeting and contributed to making it an expression of concrete and concerted international solidarity.

7. On 3 December, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted a landmark resolution (resolution 794 (1992)) authorizing the use of all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. The situation had deteriorated to such an extent that the need for armed protection of humanitarian personnel and relief convoys had become urgent.

8. The Somali political and community leaders attending the humanitarian meeting at Addis Ababa, welcomed the adoption of resolution 794 (1992) and issued a declaration in support of the historic decision to send forces to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.

9. The first contingents of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) landed at Mogadishu on 9 December 1992 and gradually secured eight main centres in central and southern Somalia. The presence of UNITAF helped to open up access to remote areas and enabled the delivery of relief supplies to people who would otherwise have starved or died from disease and lack of water.

10. The port of Mogadishu was reopened after many months, and substantial quantities of food and other essential supplies were brought in. Both the port and the airport were put to full use, and improvements were also made to airports and airstrips in rural areas to cope with the massive airlifts of relief. At the same time, repair work was carried out on the major relief supply routes, and some mine clearance was undertaken. A fleet of trucks was brought in from neighbouring countries to accelerate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

11. Many new non-governmental organizations established programmes in central and southern parts of Somalia - the area most severely affected by civil strife and famine. United Nations bodies were able to significantly increase their staff and to expand their activities. The cooperation between the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), non-governmental organizations and the United Nations was very close. International and local non-governmental organizations became major actors and have continued to play a crucial role in many parts of Somalia.

12. The deployment of security forces also enabled the distribution of seeds and tools and a rapid expansion of immunization programmes. It became possible for health and nutrition assessments to take place. The combined efforts of humanitarian agencies and organizations and the security forces led to a dramatic decrease in the death rates and in the levels of malnutrition.

13. One of the major achievements in that period was the high level of coordination between UNITAF and the relief community through the Humanitarian Operations Centre. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance could discuss requests for emergency assistance, convoy escorts and security issues. Humanitarian Operations Centres were also established in six other locations.

14. In spite of the presence of UNITAF, the risk to relief workers remained high. A number of Somali and expatriate relief personnel were killed. Theft, looting and extortion continued to plague relief efforts. The resettlement of some 1 million internally displaced people and hundreds of thousands of refugees could not proceed owing to security problems. Armed bands began to create havoc in new areas, including neighbouring countries that had offered hospitality to Somali refugees.

15. It became clear that, unless determined efforts were made to put an effective and widespread disarmament programme into place, the delivery of relief supplies and rehabilitation activities would continue to be impeded. The agreements concluded at the Preparatory Meeting for a National Reconciliation Conference, convened by the Secretary-General in January 1993, were to pave the way for national reconciliation and for disarmament.

IV. THE 1993 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

16. By the beginning of 1993, the worst of the emergency appeared to be over and the focus was beginning to shift from relief to rehabilitation.

17. The Third Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia was held from 11 to 13 March 1993, again at Addis Ababa. The meeting was attended by 190 Somali representatives - political leaders, community elders, a large number of women and local non-governmental organizations. The Somali participants were the first to underline the importance of security and peace for the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes. Those who came from relatively peaceful areas made pleas for additional support, as they were anxious to consolidate initiatives they had taken to return to normalcy.

18. The 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme, which was launched at the meeting, was designed to address the priority needs of Somalia. The Programme was endorsed as a valid and useful framework for relief and rehabilitation for the remainder of the year. It was seen as part of a continuing process of moving from conflict to peace and from survival to development. It was recognized that adjustments would be made and flexibility maintained, taking into account the reality of the situation in Somalia.

19. Many of the Somalis who attended the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia stayed on to take part in the proceedings of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia, which the Secretary-General convened on 15 March 1993. The participation of a large number of Somalis from non-political groups provided a link between rehabilitation and reconstruction on the one hand and the establishment of peace and security on the other. In this way, the interface between humanitarian assistance and peacemaking was being given an impetus. And the message delivered to the political leaders was unequivocal: unless they took concrete steps towards establishing peace, the international community's willingness to assist Somalia would be seriously undermined.

20. The Conference on National Reconciliation endorsed the outcome of the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance and condemned attacks on relief

personnel and relief supplies. The message from the Coordination Meeting had, therefore, not been sent in vain.

21. On 26 March 1993, the Security Council adopted resolution 814 (1993) expanding the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The Council requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to Somalia covering economic relief and rehabilitation; the repatriation of refugees and the resettlement of internally displaced persons; the re-establishment of national and regional institutions and civil administration; the re-establishment of Somali police; and mine-clearance. UNOSOM II took over the task of UNITAF in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance and in continuing and expanding efforts to establish security throughout Somalia.

22. Relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts are central components of the overall attempts to rebuild Somalia and to achieve long-term stability. However, the actual amount of funds made available for these efforts has been disappointingly low. To date, only 20 per cent of the requirements of the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme ($160 million) has been made available.

V. CHALLENGES FACING THE HUMANITARIAN MISSION

23. One of the principal challenges now facing the humanitarian mission in Somalia is the prevention of a return to widespread human suffering. The creation of a secure environment throughout Somalia is essential for effective relief and rehabilitation activities, as well as eventual development work which must be undertaken. While activities in Mogadishu South have been curtailed as a result of continued instability in that part of the city, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations have extended their assistance to all parts of Somalia, including the north-west and north-east.

A. Continued relief requirements

24. The major problems in the emergency phase have, for the most part, been successfully addressed. However, there continue to exist pockets of acute nutritional and medical problems. Targeted feeding programmes of dry food distribution will continue for the foreseeable future. About 1 million affected Somalis require assistance through the provision of shelter, medical care and life-sustaining articles such as clothing, blankets and cooking utensils.

B. Resettlement

25. It is estimated that as many as 1.7 million people were forced to leave their homes as a result of the turmoil and the famine. Of these, over 1 million crossed into Kenya and Ethiopia. Over 250,000 persons moved to Mogadishu and about 60,000 persons to Kismayo and Baidoa. Some 20,000 persons have returned to Bardera over the last two years. The northern regions are supporting at least 250,000 internally displaced persons and refugees.

26. The number of refugees returning from camps in Kenya is not yet significant. It is estimated that some 70,000 refugees in the Mombasa area have

returned by boat to Kismayo, Mogadishu and Bossaso. Full assistance packages are being provided to refugees returning to the Gado area, and minimal assistance to those spontaneously moving into the Lower and Middle Juba areas. It is estimated that these latter areas will receive the greatest number of refugees per square kilometre.

27. Until recently, political tension both in Dobley and around Kismayo, precluded the spontaneous return of refugees and displaced people to the Lower and Middle Juba. Agreements reached between elders at Dobley, the recently completed peace conference at Kismayo and the successful resettlement of more than half of the Kismayo displaced have increased the attraction of early return to home areas.

28. Humanitarian agencies have worked effectively in coordinating approaches to the issue of resettlement. An agreement is in place on providing support for resettlement efforts. This agreement is centred around several basic principles, which include the following:

(a) That the focus of all efforts should be directed towards development of community capacity to create a welcoming environment for returnees;

(b) That the decision to return must be freely arrived at and the timing of the movement determined by returnees themselves.

C. Rehabilitation of social services

29. Among the principal victims of the protracted conflict was an entire generation of Somali children denied access to education. Schools and educational institutions have been closed for long periods, and many teenagers and orphaned children joined the militia or gangs of looters and armed robbers.

30. As a result of the civil war, all the schools were thoroughly stripped of everything except the walls. Many had been used as graveyards. In the last six months, non-governmental organizations reported that over 23,000 primary students have been enrolled in 22 schools in the Bay, Bakool and Mogadishu and Lower Shabelle regions. This is the largest education programme being run in Somalia at the present time. It is a vital ingredient for the well-being of the community and confers benefits on present and future generations of Somali people.

31. Some 32 hospitals are now operating throughout the country, as well as 81 mother and child health centres. One hundred and three mobile vaccination teams are covering the country, working towards ensuring a sustainable immunization coverage. The estimates are that about 75 per cent of children under five years of age have received measles vaccinations under very difficult operational conditions. Supplies, medicines and other equipment are made available to hospitals, health centres and pharmacies through United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

32. In the Juba Valley, collaborative efforts have been undertaken in order to assist in rehabilitation of school structures and provision of books and other equipment, as well as food, for teachers and students. Some 150,000 textbooks

are being printed for distribution throughout Somalia. These texts conform to the former core curriculum and cover the Somali language, mathematics, science, Islamic studies and Arabic. One educational development centre has been established in Mogadishu and seven additional ones will be functioning by the end of 1994.

33. The teachers are now being identified, with the support of non-governmental organizations, to design and implement training workshops on the methodology of teaching, usage of books and guidelines, introduction of the new curriculum and management of resources, including textbooks. A scholarship programme for Somali university students to complete their studies abroad has been established, and contacts have been made with specialized institutions to get the programme under way.

34. Mogadishu's main water supply system has been rehabilitated to 40 per cent of its pre-war efficiency. City water-supply systems in Afgoi, Hargeisa and Berbera have also been rehabilitated. About 60 per cent of Hargeisa's population now has access to clean water. Adequate quantities of chlorine tablets are now available throughout the country to disinfect water. Sanitation activities in support of the safe water programmes include installation of pit latrines, provision of health education services, a major waste disposal exercise and emergency cleaning of sewage and drainage systems in Mogadishu.

35. Throughout 1992-1993, several attempts have been made by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to maintain sanitation projects within environmental health programmes. In Mogadishu, a food-for-trash project is proceeding on a trial basis. Bags of food are handed out three days a week in exchange for bags of trash collected by communities. Thirty-five feeding centres distribute 10 metric tons of food per site, three times a week. This exercise embraces all previous feeding centre beneficiaries. Other similar sanitation projects have been supported as food-for-work programmes throughout Somalia.

D. Rehabilitation of the agricultural sector

36. Agriculture has historically been responsible for two thirds of Somalia's employment and nearly three quarters of the country's foreign exchange earnings. A good measure of success has been achieved in reactivating food production and the livestock sector. The provision of seeds and agricultural tools, together with good precipitation, has resulted in a substantial increase in the gu (rainy season) harvest. The delivery of relief food aid has been adjusted to take into account the availability of local food supplies. Relief organizations have also purchased food in the country in order to stimulate local production.

37. In the livestock sector, the supply of veterinary drugs and the vaccination of animals has facilitated the resuscitation of exports, with an estimated total of approximately 250,000 heads of livestock having been exported since April 1993.

38. Targeted support in these areas holds great promise for returning large numbers of enterprising Somalis to productive endeavour. These efforts will help remove some of the main constraints to expansion and growth.

E. Resuscitation of commerce and trade

39. Commercial and trading activities have shown very encouraging signs of recovery. Commercial traffic at Somalia's port has increased dramatically since December 1992, with ship movements at Mogadishu port having increased tenfold in the first half of 1993. Joint ventures between Somali and foreign investments are on the rise. One of the notable initiatives is the proposed restoration of telecommunications services. Another key development is the provision of fuel throughout the country by local companies.

F. Planning for economic recovery

40. UNOSOM, the World Bank and UNDP are collaborating effectively, and a detailed draft planning framework for reconstruction and recovery has been developed and will be examined at the next World Bank informal meeting on Somalia, scheduled to take place on 22 October 1993.

41. The purpose of developing the framework is to ensure that scarce domestic and international human and financial resources are used to their fullest potential to support the re-emergence of the country as a stable and economically productive member of the international community. Given the continuing fluid nature of the situation in all regions of the country, it is important that the process of programme planning and implementation be a dynamic one, and this requires a coordinating framework capable of responding to changing conditions.

42. The specific objectives of the framework are as follows:

(a) To establish a common vision of the economic and social reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Somalia;

(b) To identify criteria that would lead to the establishment of priorities for reconstruction and rehabilitation;

(c) To establish a mechanism for coordinated action on reconstruction and rehabilitation in an environment of constrained human and capital resources. The resultant mechanism should be capable of being passed on to a future Government of Somalia, whatever its form, as a basis for development planning.

43. Implementation of reconstruction is only viable if it takes place in the context of a gradual shift of civil authority from UNOSOM to a successor Somali authority. Somalia has potential for sustained growth, which in the long run could bring all Somalis above the poverty line. However, critical to the realization of these prospects for growth is the establishment of an environment of good governance, characterized by political stability, adequate supporting infrastructure and effective public institutions.

44. Somalia will need external assistance to start the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, and while international partners are already investing in these areas, there is need to agree on priorities for action and a mechanism for coordination. In this respect, there are already signs that some of the interventions made in the

relief phase of the crisis are unlikely to be sustainable in so far as the present and future capacity of the country is concerned. For example, the salaries now being paid by numerous agencies and organizations operating in Somalia, as well as payments for services, are at levels which cannot be sustained in the future.

45. In all these efforts, the sustained support of the international community is critical. In spite of setbacks, Somalia has come a long way from the devastating famine of 1991 and 1992. The international community has shown compassion to the suffering people of Somalia and has been generous in providing relief assistance.

VI. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. United Nations Children's Fund

46. During the period under review, UNICEF assistance has focused on providing relief and survival assistance to vulnerable populations, especially those directly affected by conflict and drought, and re-establishing access to basic social services, especially health, nutrition, water supply, sanitation and education.

47. UNICEF has directly implemented or supported supplementary feeding centres in the most severely affected famine areas of the central and southern regions. At the height of the nutritional support programmes in November and December 1992, UNICEF was providing supplementary food and other assistance (feeding kits, etc.) for up to 177 feeding centres, reaching 164,000 beneficiaries. Despite very significant improvements in the nutritional status, indications are that, in many areas of central and southern Somalia that have not received sustained relief intervention, up to one half of the child population is malnourished.

48. The lack of access to basic health services, combined with a reduction in household food security, conflict and massive population displacement, have led to rampant and unnecessary deaths. By early 1993, UNICEF's response to these causes included provision of drugs, medicines, medical equipment and construction materials, training of health workers and logistical support to 20 hospitals, 49 mother and child health (MCH) centres, 32 outpatient departments and 151 rural/community health posts throughout Somalia. In most regions where MCH services constituted the only health service available to the population, UNICEF, in conjunction with other agencies and non-governmental organizations, concentrated on assisting the population to re-establish these community-based health services. With measles recognized as a significant threat to the child population, UNICEF, partner non-governmental organizations and local health authorities have targeted vaccination as a priority, along with vitamin A supplementation. Since August 1992, over 400 vaccinators have been trained, and the resource capacity significantly increased. By the end of May 1993, more than 640,000 children had received measles vaccinations and an equal number a dose of vitamin A.

49. Lack of access to potable water and limited sanitation facilities have led to very high rates of mortality and morbidity from diarrhoeal diseases. In a complementary approach with expanding access to potable water, use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) to prevent diarrhoeal dehydration has been a focus of basic health activities. Distribution of ORS sachets has been undertaken by UNICEF to health centres and hospitals operated by local and international non-governmental organizations and local health authorities throughout the country. In addition, workshops have been conducted for the control of diarrhoeal diseases. UNICEF has assisted in the reactivation of urban water supply systems in three major cities including Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Berbera, benefiting about 820,000 people. In addition, in conjunction with Swederelief and OXFAM, UNICEF has undertaken the reactivation of small-scale urban water supply in six locations, as well as the construction and relocation of 75 shallow wells in six other locations. It has also assisted in the chlorination of 500 wells all over the country.

50. In a programme to re-establish household food security and coping mechanisms, a number of farming families who remained in their communities along the Juba Valley and in the Lower Shabelle regions were assisted in a joint UNICEF/OXFAM programme prior to the minor rainy season (Der) of October 1992. Agricultural inputs, as well as household utensils and shelter material, were provided to some 11,000 families in Lower Juba and to 7,000 families in Lower Shebelle. A seed multiplication programme was undertaken to ensure seed-availability for the major rainy season (Gu), which commences around April.

51. As the situation in the north-west improved in 1992, UNICEF worked with 57 communities to develop a model for rebuilding primary education systems. Community-based school committees, formed by residents, were given responsibility for reconstructing school buildings, managing the facilities and recruiting teachers. UNICEF supported the provision of tools and construction materials, textbooks and education kits and the training of primary school teachers.

B. World Food Programme

52. The World Food Programme has continued to provide relief food to 1.2 million victims of the civil conflict. However, concerted action has been taken to phase out this relief assistance by August 1993, which is the period of the main harvest. In order to better address food security issues, dry ration distribution was shifted from towns to villages, to encourage the return of the displaced populations back to their villages of origin and to improve food availability at the household level. In the urban areas, a large part of the population continues to be without the means to support itself and needs assistance to meet basic food needs. Intensive and supplementary feeding programmes continue, as nutritional surveys have concluded that the rate of malnutrition and mortality is still high among children under the age of five.

53. Between February and May 1993, over 65 rehabilitation and resettlement projects were supported by WFP, targeting over 528,000 beneficiaries. The projects covered up to six regions in Somalia. As many as 21 non-governmental organizations, both international and national, participated as implementing partners of WFP. The Programme plans to expand this assistance, concentrating

D. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

66. The activities of UNHCR presently focus on implementation of the preventive zone cross-border operation in southern Somalia as well as on preparations for the anticipated return of refugees from Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya.

67. The cross-border operation from Kenya to Somalia commenced in September 1992, with UNHCR acting as lead agency. The operation initially aimed at preventing refugee outflows into neighbouring Kenya. Working closely with non-governmental organizations and local Somali leaders, a number of community-based Quick Lasting Impact Rehabilitation Projects (QLIPs) were initiated in sectors such as health, water, sanitation, education, agriculture and livestock. Progress achieved through the cross-border operation has created conditions favourable for large numbers of refugees in camps in eastern Kenya to opt for voluntary repatriation to the Gedo and Middle and Lower Juba regions in Somalia. Some 200,000 Somalis are expected to repatriate during the course of 1993 at an estimated cost of US$ 48 million, covering basic services and rehabilitation needs.

68. Twelve international and eight local non-governmental organizations are involved in the implementation of 185 QLIPs in the sectors of water, health and sanitation, education, agriculture and infrastructure rehabilitation. Some 12,000 refugees have repatriated to the Gedo region with UNHCR assistance, while it is estimated that an additional 20,000 have returned spontaneously. To date, some 188,000 Somali refugees in refugee camps in Kenya have registered to return home. Security remains a major concern, however, particularly for the operations out of El-Wak through Doble.

69. In addition to the cross-border operations, UNHCR is assisting with the transport of internally displaced persons from designated areas, wishing to return to their home villages in the Gedo and Middle and Lower Juba regions in Somalia.

70. The operations plan for a returnee assistance programme in north-west Somalia was reoriented in 1992 towards implementation of community-based QLIPs to benefit both returnees and those who remained at home. Rehabilitation projects in sectors such as water, health and sanitation, education, agriculture and livestock will be implemented in areas of return.

71. In spite of the security constraints referred to above, the de-mining operation funded by UNHCR and implemented by Rimfire International, a company based in the United Kingdom, continued satisfactorily in 1992. UNHCR's contributions totalled some US$ 3 million by the end of 1992. In 1993, some US$ 2.3 million is foreseen to cover requirements of the de-mining operation. Estimated overall requirements for 1993 to cover rehabilitation and reintegration projects to benefit returnees in north-west Somalia amount to US$ 13.9 million.

E. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

72. In addition to regular situation monitoring, FAO and WFP mounted a joint crop and food supply assessment mission to Somalia in February 1993 to estimate the 1992-1993 der (secondary) season cereal and pulse harvest and forecast the cereal import and food aid requirements until the gu (main) season harvest in August 1993. In April-May 1993, a FAO mission reviewed the possibility of setting up a food security unit and formulated a draft project document in support of the establishment of an early warning and food information system for implementation when conditions would permit.

73. FAO has identified and is currently implementing some 15 projects in the value of US$ 5.3 million in Somalia. These projects are almost exclusively of an emergency assistance nature, aimed at reactivating the food and agriculture sector of the Somali economy. They involve emergency provision of cereals and vegetable seeds, pesticides, hand tools, animal traction assistance, emergency assistance to control trypanosomiasis in one district, decontaminating the East Africa Locust Control pesticides spill that occurred during the civil war, emergency assistance for desert locust control, reactivating veterinary clinics in various districts, provision of veterinary drugs, vaccination of livestock and rehabilitation of abattoirs, some modest provisions of fishing gear for fishermen and income-generating activities for women. FAO has scheduled a multidisciplinary mission with the objectives of reviewing the current state of food and agriculture in the country, rehabilitation activities and developing a programme approach for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the food and agriculture sector with a view to achieving food security and sustainable agriculture and rural development.

74. The sources of financing for these projects consist of FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme amounting to more than US$ 1.4 million, Trust Funds of US$ 3.4 million from Italy, US$ 1.1 million from the Netherlands, US$ 1.2 million from Sweden and US$ 0.6 million from Canada, France and a number of other donors, including UNDP, non-governmental organizations, etc. In addition, FAO now has a fully established representation to help monitor and support its field programme in the various parts of the country.

F. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

75. The first of the UNESCO-German supported "islands of education for peace" (or regional education centres) started its work on 1 April 1993 at Mogadishu. The first tasks will be to repair the selected school building, edit textbooks for grades I to IV and reprint them and prepare teachers' guides with lesson plans for each textbook.

76. Under the supervision of the UNESCO Education Adviser in Somalia, it is foreseen to prepare textbooks for children and a "teacher emergency package" consisting of developing support for schools, teachers and agencies engaged in the development of education in the Gedo region of Somalia.

77. UNESCO participated in a WFP-organized project identification mission to Somalia in February 1993. In the field of education, the mission identified

three main options for using food aid: feeding children at school, using food as partial payment for teachers and reconstruction/rehabilitation of schools through food-for-work activities.

G. World Health Organization

78. WHO utilized funds from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and commenced implementation of activities with a short lead-time. WHO has implemented emergency programmes aimed at reducing mortality and morbidity by improving access to basic health services.

79. The capacity of WHO on the ground has been reinforced with 9 international staff and 53 nationals in 8 offices in Somalia and logistics offices at Nairobi and in Djibouti.

H. International Fund for Agricultural Development

80. The North-West Region Agricultural Development Project (Phase II) was designed to increase the productive capacity and incomes of about 6,250 small-scale subsistence farm families (45,000 people) by improving soil moisture conservation, increasing grain, fruit and vegetable production and strengthening local institutions.

81. The long-term objective of the Livestock Health Services Project (Livestock Development) is to reduce economic losses in the livestock sector by creating an efficient disease-control programme. The beneficiaries of the project were intended to be approximately 108,000 nomadic pastoralists and small-scale farm families who have an annual per capita income of approximately US$ 50.

82. The Bay Region Agricultural Development Project (Phase II) was designed primarily to build upon phase I of the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project, taking advantage of the promising results obtained by applied research in assisting farmers with productive investments in areas where the preconditions for development have been established. The project is intended specifically to target about 25,500 farm families (180,000 people). Women represent a significant portion of the planned beneficiaries.

I. Economic Commission for Africa

83. ECA hosted, at its headquarters in Addis Ababa, the Second and Third Coordination Meetings for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in December 1992 and March 1993, respectively.

84. Even though the situation in Somalia still has a long way to go before it can be considered normal, ECA, within its mandate, and as the test of its Agenda on Emergency Humanitarian Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Affairs in Africa, has initiated the process of formulating a master plan for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

J. World Bank

85. In October 1992, the World Bank made available a grant of US$ 20 million to assist in relief and rehabilitation. Most of this grant was used to help cover the costs of transport and logistics to deliver food and medical assistance and was implemented through agreements with WFP, UNICEF and WHO. The portion of the grant being implemented by WFP, however, is expected to include some post-relief assistance, financing a team of port management consultants who will be responsible for port administration.

86. The World Bank has organized a series of informal consultations with the aim of developing a planning framework for reconstruction and recovery. The next such meeting is scheduled to take place on 22 October 1993.

K. United Nations Environment Programme

87. UNEP's assistance during the period under review, was largely limited to the assessment of the dumping of hazardous wastes in Somalia. A UNEP mission was fielded in October 1992 to carry out investigations on the alleged dumping of hazardous wastes.

L. United Nations Population Fund

88. UNFPA has interrupted its activities in Somalia because of the unstable situation. However, a request for assistance in undertaking a survey, which would cover social, economic, demographic and health aspects of the Somali people, is under consideration.

M. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

89. UNCHS (Habitat) has expressed its readiness for immediate fielding of an assessment mission to identify housing and infrastructure needs, including other human settlements assistance and rehabilitation for the displaced at Mogadishu and other major towns.

N. World Meteorological Organization

90. WMO is ready to field a mission to assess the existing meteorological and hydrological facilities and to formulate a project for their rehabilitation once the security situation permits.

VII. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY MEMBER STATES

91. The Member States listed below have provided information on assistance rendered to Somalia in compliance with General Assembly resolution 47/160.

A. Antigua and Barbuda

92. The Government has made a cash contribution to the Trust Fund for Somalia - Unified Command.

B. Denmark

93. In 1992, Danish emergency assistance to Somalia amounted to DKr 104,915,439, channelled through international, as well as Danish, non-governmental organizations. In 1993, Danish emergency assistance has amounted to DKr 15,577,879, channelled through the Adventist Development Relief Agency, UNHCR and Danish non-governmental organizations.

C. Germany

94. In 1992 and 1993, Germany contributed an amount of approximately DM 78.5 million for bilateral humanitarian assistance so far. These funds were mainly used for projects of non-governmental organizations. Considerable amounts have also been spent for projects of ICRC, the "Technisches Hilfswerk" and for airlifts between Mombasa and Somalia. Furthermore, a food-for-work project in the north-western part of Somalia has been supported bilaterally.

95. During 1993, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development intends to take up again technical cooperation with projects in the north-eastern part of Somalia.

96. The projects that had already been started within the framework of emergency assistance include water projects (Technisches Hilfswerk), aid to communal reconstruction in the Gardo region, as well as consultancy and support to communities for infrastructural reconstruction in the areas of water supply, hygiene and construction of schools, streets and housing. It is also planned to rehabilitate veterinarian welfare centres.

97. The Government of Germany intends with these projects to integrate dismissed militiamen and thus to contribute to the social pacification and reintegration of these groups into their communities.

98. The costs of the already more concrete economic cooperation projects in Somalia are estimated at approximately DM 15 million.

D. Italy

99. Since last year, Italy has financed various programmes of emergency assistance to Somalia up to a total amount of 82.8 billion lire (approximately US$ 55 million) of which 58 per cent is earmarked for multilateral assistance and 42 per cent for bilateral programmes.

100. In response to the Emergency Programme for Somalia and the Horn of Africa the Government of Italy approved a contribution of 36 billion lire, which was allocated to various projects implemented by United Nations organizations. The main areas of assistance include strengthening of coordination of international assistance, health care, water supply, sanitation, agricultural inputs and logistical support for food aid.

101. The Italian non-governmental organizations operating in Somalia, on the basis of a recent allocation of 11 billion lire, will work in close cooperation with United Nations agencies, which will provide technical and financial assistance, supplies and equipment on the basis of agreed strategies and work plans.

102. For the future, the Government of Italy intends to support activities in the main priority areas discussed during the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, which took place in March 1993 at Addis Ababa.

E. Liechtenstein

103. The Government of Liechtenstein has put 30,000 Swiss francs at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross for a special assistance programme in Somalia.

F. Netherlands

104. The total assistance by the Netherlands for Somalia in 1993 amounts so far to f. 39,784,969. These funds have been channelled through organizations, UNOSOM, ICRC and non-governmental organizations. The major areas of assistance include food aid assistance to Somali refugees in Kenya, health and nutrition, water supply, sanitation, livestock development and other relief and rehabilitation programmes.

G. Norway

105. The Government of Norway has so far contributed approximately US$ 6.4 million in official humanitarian assistance to Somalia in 1993. The contributions have been directed to various relief and rehabilitation projects being implemented by United Nations organizations, ICRC, the Norwegian Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. These projects include mine-clearance and awareness and rehabilitation of health facilities, schools and telecommunications.

106. In addition, Norwegian non-governmental organizations have contributed approximately US$ 0.4 million to the above-mentioned projects.

H. Saudi Arabia

107. Since the civil war, food aid with a total value of US$ 15 million has been provided. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques donated US$ 5 million from his private account to alleviate the burden of the famine crisis of the Somali people. The Government also donated 5,000 boxes of foodstuffs, which were delivered by the High Commission for the Collection of Donations to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Somalia.

I. Sweden

108. The Government of Sweden has contributed emergency assistance valued at Skr 163.8 million in the 1992-1993 fiscal year and Skr 56.4 million so far in the 1993-1994 fiscal year. The funds were channelled through United Nations organizations, ICRC and non-governmental organizations and were allocated for relief and rehabilitation programmes and to cover the cost of a field hospital.

109. In addition, part of the Skr 210 million provided to UNHCR, ICRC and non-governmental organizations for programmes in Africa has been used for Somalia.

J. Turkey

110. The Government has contributed food, medicine and basic health care relief worth a total of 38.5 billion Turkish liras (US$ 4.2 million).

VIII. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

111. The instability in Mogadishu South in recent months obliged some of the humanitarian programmes to be disrupted, albeit on a temporary basis. The situation in that part of the city understandably causes concern since there continue to be relief needs in Mogadishu itself and a number of areas also depend on supplies being dispatched from Mogadishu.

112. The response to the United Nations appeal for funds for the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme has been disappointing, with only 20 per cent of the requirements met so far.

113. In spite of the shortage of resources and the instability in Mogadishu South, considerable and commendable efforts have been made by UNOSOM and United Nations organizations, ICRC and international and local non-governmental organizations to implement relief and rehabilitation programmes throughout Somalia. A number of indications would suffice to show the broad picture: starvation has largely been eradicated; children who, only a few months ago were dying of preventable diseases, have now been protected through vastly improved nutrition and massive immunization programmes; schools and vocational and

teacher training centres are gradually reopening; food production has exceeded expectations; livestock development has been supported through the provision of veterinary services; and commercial activities have steadily increased.

114. These encouraging developments could quickly be reversed, however, unless increased and sustained assistance is provided by the international community. In particular, high priority must be accorded to funding projects that will make a concrete contribution to a more secure environment and to resettling refugees and displaced persons.

115. Under the auspices of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Humanitarian Division of UNOSOM, a series of informal consultations have been held at Nairobi between the United Nations, Governments providing assistance to Somalia and non-governmental organizations. There is a clear commitment to work together to meet the immediate as well as the longer-term requirements.

116. As a follow-up to the Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, held in March 1993, and building on the subsequent series of consultations organized by UNOSOM and the World Bank, I shall be convening a conference on humanitarian assistance in November. As the shift from relief to rehabilitation gains momentum, it is essential that adequate resources be made available for rehabilitation programmes to be implemented in the next five to six months, until plans for longer-term recovery programmes can be put into effect. Unless the required support is forthcoming, the urgent task of achieving long-lasting peace and security will be made more difficult. Security is a prerequisite for the effective delivery of assistance for relief and rehabilitation, and without such assistance, it will be difficult to promote national reconciliation.

117. It is also absolutely essential that Somalis be fully involved in planning and implementing longer-term recovery and reconstruction programmes. It is expected that these key issues will be taken up at the proposed conference.

118. In concluding this report, I wish to pay a special tribute to all the Somali and international relief workers for the selfless way they have continued to help those in need.